

## FROM THE ARMY.

[For Steamer Col. Harney at New Orleans.]

Correspondence of the New Orleans Tropic.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, May 13.

At the receipt of the news of the first battle I wrote you a short account, the result of the second is now on hand, and it is most decisive. It now appears that the Mexicans had only five thousand men in the field at the first battle, and four thousand stowed away in the chapparral near the battle ground. It was their intention to have made but a slight attack the first day, but being so closely pressed they were obliged to fight in order to make good their retreat to where the four thousand were in the chapparral. In the first fight a general officer had his head shot off, it is not yet ascertained who he was, as his body was recognized by his dress as he lay upon the field.

Gen. Taylor advanced the morning of the first battle into the chapparral, then sent 800 picked men under the charge of Capt. McCall, to reconnoitre, he advanced unmolested until near 3 P. M., (the army following at a distance,) when Capt. McCall sent word to General Taylor that he had received a charge of grape from the enemy, and lost two men.

The army was then deployed, and Capt. May, 2nd Dragoons, ordered to charge the battery that had thrown the grape, and to take it if he lost every man; he obeyed orders, took it if battery of four guns, and lost but one man. The battery was commanded by Gen. De la Vega, who was taken prisoner.

Our little army then rent the air with their huzzas, and rushing shouting upon the enemy, committing the most dreadful havoc among them, taking eight pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and 500 packed mules. Gen. Arista's camp-bedstead contained all his private and public baggage papers, which latter will be of great value, as we now not only have the key to the whole campaign, which will enable Gen. T. to form his plans so as to entirely defeat their designs.

We took all and every thing they had, four hundred prisoners and the army baggage.—The enemy had between 8 and 9,000 troops in the battles, but we with 1,800 troops completely routed them.

We exchanged prisoners, got Capt. Thornton, Hardee and his little band. Our officers with prisoners were well treated, having lived with Ampudia ever since they were taken. Gen. Taylor would not exchange for Lieut. Deas as a prisoner of war, as it would be sanctioning his crossing the river, which he did not, having repudiated his crossing in the severest manner.

In this second and glorious battle we lost about the same number of men as in the first, but had more officers wounded. Capt. Walker with his heroic band of Rangers, was the last that fired at the Mexicans, the army left him and his comrades on the bank of the river shooting them as they attempted to cross.

To-morrow General Taylor leaves here to make an attack on Matamoros, in connection with Com. Connor, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

I forgot to mention that General Taylor arrived here yesterday with all our wounded, between 50 and 60, with Gen. Romulus De la Vega, one Mexican Capt. and two Lieuts. who go with this letter in the Col. Harney.

The Augusts from New Orleans arrived last evening. The mules from Matamoros, some 500, were sent in to-day, as well as the Mexican wounded.

I should not forget to mention, that all the shell, ball and grape shot of the Mexicans are made of brass or copper. This letter I must close, with details of glory enough for one day.

[Correspondence of the Tropic.]

Announcement of the coming of Volunteers.—Unexpected arrival of Com.

Connor at Brazos Santiago.—General Taylor starts for Matamoros.—Com.

Connor reinforces Point Isabel.—Excitement.—News from the battle-field.—Retreat.—Capture of Artillery.—Mexican officer shot by his own men.—Capt.

Page wounded.—Louisiana Volunteers.—Uncle Sam's Sailors on shore.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, May 10.

Since my last (not received) we have had two arrivals, the New York and brig Millodon.

The last brought the news that six steamboats with four thousand volunteers were about starting when she left. This news made us most cheerful, as we could not have then expected the result that has since taken place with our troops.

Despatches had been sent to Vera Cruz by Gen. T., contents to us subs unknown, but rumor would have it, as General Taylor had marched out the evening previous to meet and conquer the enemy, taking with him twenty-two hundred men, teamsters included with two hundred and fifty teams loaded with ammunition, provisions, &c., which the Mexicans were no doubt apprized of as the teams had been loaded ever since Monday last, awaiting the orders for a march at a moment's warning.

Gen. T. left Point Isabel with little over 400 men to defend it. Major Monroe, commanding here, sent a requisition to Com. Connor for as many men as he could spare, as we heard firing about 2 P. M. of the 8th, which continued with but little intermission until dark. Com. C. sent about 250 men, and on the 9th, 4 or 500 more, which makes this place strong enough to withstand an attack against 26,000 men.

Believe me when I say there was the greatest excitement here all the afternoon of the 8th, as we could plainly hear the cannonading from the field of battle.

On the evening of the 8th, Mr. Murray and Mr. Bacon volunteered to go and find out the result.

On the morning of the 9th, a black boy came into camp, gave a history of the fight, which was about time, but as he had run away and left his team, he was not believed.

At 3 P. M. of the 9th, Messrs. M. and B. returned, and stated as follows:

"They got to Gen. Taylor's present camp, sixteen miles from here, at 3 A. M., they learned that the army marched until about 13 miles from here, when they saw the Mexicans drawn up in battle array across his road, he immediately gave his orders for the teams to halt until the 2nd Brigade had passed. The Mexicans were on the prairie near the edge of the Chapparral; when Taylor got within about three-quarters of a mile, they opened upon him with their flying artillery; Gen. Taylor arrived with Capt. Duncan and Major King—about sun-set, when the Mexicans had retreated to the edge of the Chapparral, and ceased firing.

After which, Gen. Taylor fired ten or fifteen

guns at them, and set to work throwing up two breast-works. At daylight, the Mexicans were in the edge of the Chapparral. A council of war was held by Gen. Taylor, and it was agreed that one Brigade should advance up to the Chapparral in hopes to draw the Mexicans into a renewal of the fight, but the more the troops advanced upon them, the more they wanted there—the Mexicans having retreated, leaving three pieces of artillery, and any quantity of ammunition—from FOUR to SIX HUNDRED DEAD upon the field, and God only knows how many wounded that they took away. One Mexican, who was stationed at one of their batteries, says every body but himself at the batteries was killed—says the guns beat any thing they ever dreamed of, they were so quick. One of the Mexican officers, in trying to rally his men, found he could not, and commenced to cut them with his sword, when his troops shot him dead. We had 11 killed, and about 10 mortally wounded.

Capt. Page of the 3d, had all the lower part of his face shot off with a cannon ball—it is thought he will recover, though horribly mutilated. Major Ringold had the fleshy part of both his legs shot through, and horse killed—none of his bones broken, which is wonderful. Our informant says the field of battle was strewn with the dead, and they could hear the groans of the Mexican wounded all night at Gen. T.'s camp. The Mexicans were commended by Gen. Majia. There is no doubt they have retreated across the river. When the volunteers arrive you may depend you will hear of them "revelling in the halls of Montezuma," or peace and good will, will be whipped into these bombastic Mexicans. It is a matter of surprise that so few were lost on this side.

The monotony of this place has been relieved the last two days by the drilling of "Uncle Samuel's" "web-feet" or "barabacks" that came here from the Squadron. You would be surprised to see with what dexterity and precision they go through their evolutions with the muskets, no one could resist a laugh to hear some of their sayings. One old said said this morning "Damn and blast my eyes! here is a ship ashore, and poor Jack on his beam ends."—This speech was addressed to himself when looking on the tent that had been pitched, and was of sufficient dimensions to hold about fifty-two.

One third of the whole number of the men from the squadron are Marines, the balance Tars. I should picture to myself a soldier riding on horseback or a cow, as soon as I should see 4 or five hundred sailors going into to war with muskets on their shoulders, but you could not restrain them from going against the Mexicans with only a knife and fork, if you would only show them a chance, for they are all "eager for the fray."

Yours, &c.

In the decisive battle Gen. Taylor lost about sixty killed and wounded, among whom there were three officers, viz: Lieut. Ingles, of the Dragoons; Lieut. Cochran, of the 4th Infantry; and Lieut. Chadburn, of the 8th Infantry. Among the wounded are Col. McIntosh of the 5th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Hooe, 5th Infantry—most of them slightly, and none supposed mortally.

Major Ringold, well known as the commander of the Flying Artillery, also died on the 11th, from wounds received in the action of the 8th.

Capt. Page, who was wounded in the same engagement, we are happy to state, is rapidly recovering. Lieut. Luther, also slightly wounded, is convalescent.

From the N. O. Tropic.

STILL LATER FROM THE ARMY.

THE GALVESTON ARRIVED!!

The Galveston is just in, having left Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 13th. We hasten to lay the news by her before our readers.

[From the Galveston Civilian of the 15th.]

On the morning of the 13th of May, Gen. Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, &c., started for his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Isabel, informing him that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived in Matamoros; 2,000 of which had crossed over, and 1,100 more had crossed the Rio Grande at Barita, near the Bocaheica, not more than 8 miles from Point Isabel. Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, and made preparations to leave the next day with such forces as were arriving. The steamship Galveston landed 450 Infantry, (Regulars and Volunteers); the Augusta landed about 250; Captain Price arrived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with his company of 70 mounted Rangers. They all reached the Point on the 13th. The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800 at Point Isabel on the 14th. Great credit is due to Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the steamship Cincinnati, and Capt. R. Mc Baker of the Monmouth, for the skill, energy and promptness, shown in the management of their boats in transporting troops and supplies across the Bay at the Brazos Santiago.

Gen. Parades is at the head of 15,000 troops, on his way to Matamoros. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived at Matamoros, is the advance division of his army. No doubt the enemy were fully advised that Gen. Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try and capture him on his return, whilst a strong force crossing above, is to come down upon his army. Gen. Taylor appeared highly pleased with the intelligence; for since the war has opened and no mistake, the excitement and activity attending operations opens a new era to his vigorous achievements, and all have marked how much better he looks than when confined to the "masterly inactivity" of the Corpus Christi campaign.

THE FORT.

The Mexicans have continued their firing into the fort opposite Matamoros, nearly ever since General Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Major Brown died on— from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells. His wound was not considered dangerous, but as he was placed in one of the bomb-proof burrows, mortification ensued, from the want of fresh air. His death is deeply deplored by the army; his intrepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the Fort, prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of these conflicts with our brave army. The strength of the Fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans, and indeed well it might be, for they have thrown upwards of 1400 shot and shell into the works, and every morning they present the same appearance—our loss has only been two or three in the Fort. The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The Fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoros exhibit ruins as plainly as those of a hundred centuries when gaping forth their lamentation of lo! and behold what desolation is here.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived from Pensacola on the 10th; the steamer Mississippi on the 12th from Vera Cruz. The bridge is off the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade. The schr. Flirt sailed for New Orleans on the 7th.

It is stated that an expedition is to be sent by boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

Gen. Vega, is the Col. Vega that was captured by the Texan forces at the Slaughter of San Jacinto.

He was also at the Fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

In a postscript of the Picayune, we find the following:

"The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it; but their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans. In their flight many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempts to swim it."

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon of the action. Leaving there with his whole force, he started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there the evening of the 10th without molestation. The morning of the 11th he started back for his camp opposite Matamoros. We need not say that he and his army are in the highest spirits.

PAASSENGERS:

H. N. Clark, Capt. J. M. Hood, Capt. Overstreet, Lieut. Col. Pierce, U. S. A., W. Weaver, and 12 on deck.

Arrived at the Balize, Monday, May 18th, 1846, 1-2 past seven o'clock, P. M.—Passed the ships Princess Royal, Swenden, Burlin and steam schooner Florida bound out.

An extra from the Tropic office contains some interesting letters from Point Isabel, written by persons in the volunteer companies from this place.

One of them mentions the rumor of 7,000 Mexicans being in the vicinity—but this turned out to be erroneous.

Gen. Taylor left the Point on the 13th with one company of artillery and one of dragoons—the General was dressed as a farmer and travelled on a light wagon, driven by a negro.

Col. Wilson with 1,000 regulars and volunteers, was to take possession of a town called Barita, on the high bank of the river.

Captain Forno, with 5 companies, arrived at the Point in the morning of the 15th.

Colonel Twigg distinguished himself in the battles of the 8th and 9th.

All the letters state that the passage to the Point was very pleasant. All the men in good spirits and anxious to show their spunk to the enemy.

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 22.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the steamer Alabama, Captain Windle, we have accounts from Point Isabel up to 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th.

A courier had arrived from Barita a few hours previous to the departure of the Alabama, with intelligence that that place had been taken possession of on Monday last, by the volunteers and regulars under Col. Wilson, without opposition, or without any Mexicans having made their appearance.

Gen. Taylor had arrived safe at the camp with the two hundred and fifty wagon loads of supplies with which he left Point Isabel on the 14th. He was to have crossed the Rio Grande on Sunday last at 1 o'clock, at some point within three or four miles of the camp and take possession of Matamoros, in doing which, it is supposed the enemy did not oppose him, as no firing had been heard up to the time the Alabama left, and two thousand Mexicans had been seen to move out of the town and take up their march towards the interior.

It has been ascertained, with certainty, that the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy during the battles of the 8th and 9th, largely exceeded a thousand, while the killed and wounded of our army numbered but 156. The wounded officers were doing well. Two privates have died of their wounds since the James L. Day left.

The steamer Sca having arrived on the morning of the 19th, two complete regiments of Louisiana Volunteers, those of Colonels Marks and Walton, were ashore. They were encamped on the Brazos Island, and were to march with Gen. Smith at their head, on the evening of the day the Alabama left, or on the next morning, to join Col. Wilson's detachment at Barita. They were in good health and spirits.

The frigate Raritan and the steam-frigate Mississippi had left the mouth of the Rio Grande, the former, it was supposed, for Vera Cruz.

A small vessel had arrived from Galveston with 60 Texan volunteers.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Britannia—Fifteen days later from Europe.

By the arrival of the steam ship Britannia at Boston, on the 21st instant, we have intelligence from England up to the 4th instant, the day upon which the Britannia sailed.

The news which the Britannia brings out is not of very striking importance.

The cotton market has fully sustained the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamship sailed. The sails of Saturday 2d, Monday 4th, amounted to 9,000 bales, including a portion taken on speculation and for export. The market was quiet and the rates current on the previous week paid with scarcely any alteration; if any thing, we should say it was in favor of the buyer.

Sales have been made of Western Canal Flour at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; Philad. 24s. to 24s. 6d.; N. Orleans 23s. 6d. to 24s.; N. York sour 22s., and one or two parcels of prime white and mixed Wheat at 7s. per 70 lbs.

The Irish Coercion Bill has passed its first reading by a majority of 149 for Ministers.

The tone of the English press on American affairs, seems to be more moderate than at last dates. We quote the following paragraph from the European Times:

"The accounts which came to hand from America recently had no visible effect on the price of the English securities. The settlement of the Oregon on the basis of the 49th parallel continues to be regarded as a thing that must be—as a fair settlement, to which the leading statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will combine to give their aid. The interminable discussions on the subject in the Senate bear a striking affinity to the dreary waste of words in the English House of Commons on the Coercion and Corn Bills."

County Candidates.

We are requested to announce W. R. Hooks, Esq., as a candidate for the Sheriffship of Wayne county.

We are authorized to announce the following Democratic ticket for Onslow county:

FOR THE SENATE—William Ferrand.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Harvey Cox.

FOR SHERIFF—W. D. Humphrey.

DIED.

At Washington City, on the 25th inst., in the 26th year of his age, after a short but severe illness of a week, Benjamin, son of the Hon. Jesse E. Spright, Senator from Mississippi.

James Leonard.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is prepared to make

Iron Gates, Balustrades, Fire Proof Door and Window Shutters,

and also to SHOE HORSES, at his Blacksmith Shop on Water street.

Wilmington, N. C., May 29, 1846.

arrived on the 16th; brig Virginia, J. M. Hood, master, arrived on the 14th, 7 days from Pensacola, with two companies of Artillery under command of Captains Webster and Taylor, and sailed for New Orleans on Saturday, 16th inst.

On the 5th, the schooner Augusta sailed for the Island Saint Joseph, with all the wounded men taken from the battles on the 8th and 9th instant, that were able to be transported.

Men-of-war lying off the Rio Del Norte: Mississippi, Cumberland frigate, Potomac, Lawrence, Raritan, Saint Mary's, Somers and the armed schooner Santa Anna, commanded by Lieut. Renshaw.

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Wilmington, N. C., May 29, 1846.

## WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams, a 8

Middlings, a 7 1/2

Shoulders, 6 1/2 a 7

Hog round, 7 1/2 a 7 1/2

Western, 5 a 6 1/2

BEEF, 25 a 27

BUTTER, 14 a 18

BEFF, bbl. mess, 9 00 a 00

prime, 5 50 a 6 50

CORN, 70 a

" Meal, a 90

COFFEE, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2

COTTON, 5 a 6 1/2

CANDLES, tallow, 12 a 14

sperm, 30 a 35

Adamantine, 26 a 30

FEATHERS, 30 a 33

Flour—Camel, 6 75 a 7 00

Payetteville, 4 75 a 5 25

HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs 1 00 a 1 12 1/2

IRON, 4 75 a 5 50

LARD, 7 1/2 a 7

Western, 6 1/2 a 7

LIME, Thomastown, 1 00 a 1 06

LUMBER—Steam mill, 10 00 a 11 50

River, Flooring boards, 6 00 a 0 00

wide, do. 4 00 a 0 00

Scantling, 4 00 a 5 00

Timber, 21 a 23

MOLASSES, W. L. 13 a 14 00

MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 7 50 a 8 50

2, 4 00 a 0

3, 4 1/2 a 5

NAVAL STORES, Yellow Turp., a 1 50

Virgin dip, a 2 00

hard, a 1 10</